ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 40. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855. WHOLE NO. 290.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Cushingville, by Ulysses, and Turner Creek, to Spring Mills, N. Y.

From Curwinsville, by Luthersburg, Reynoldsville, Brookville, Corsica, Strattonsville, Clarion, Shippenville, Kossuth, Cass, Cranberry, Franklin, Canal, and Cochranton, to Meadville.

From Danville, by Washingtonville, Turbleville, Muncy, and Monturesville, to Williamsport.

From Danville, by Moorsburg, and Potts Grove, to Milton.

From Deposit, N. Y., by Hales Eddy, Scott, Pa., and Straucca, to Thompson.

From Donaldson, by Lower Mahantango, Sacramento, Gratz, and Berrysburg, to Millersburg.

From Doylestown, by Buckingham, Pineville, Wrightstown, Newton, Attleboro, Holmesville, and Newportsville, to Bristol.

From Doylestown, by Line Lexington, Franconia, Kulpsville, Union Square, and Shippack, to Trappe.

From Doylestown, by Mechaniesville, and Carversville, to Centre Bridge.

From Doylestown, by Dublin, Strawntown, Quakertown, Richlandtown, and Pleasant-Valley, to Springtown.

From Dover, by Rossville, Lewisberry, Lisburne, and Sidensburg, to Mechanicsburg.

From Duncannon, by Benvenue, New Buffalo, Montgomery's Ferry, Liverpool, McHee's Half Falls, Shapman, Selin's Grove, Keensville, and Sunbury, to Northumberland.

From Dundaff, through the townships of Herrick and Thompson, to Lanesboro.

From Dunningsville, by Muntown, Bower Hills, Thomsonville, and Upper St. Clair, to Herriottsville.

From East Berlin, by Hall, Bermudian, Franklintown, to Dillsburg.

From East Berlin, by Bermudian, and Franklintown, to Dillsburg.

From East Berlin to Abbotstown.

From Eaton, by West Eaton, Mehoopany, Scottsville, North Flat, Sugar Run, Terrytown, Asylum, and Durell, to Towanda.

From Easton, by Martin's Creek, Middaughs, Richmond, Stone Church, Mount Bethel, N. J., State Ford, Pa., Dutotsburg, Experiment Mills, Stroudsburg, Marshall Creek, Coolbaughs, Bushkill, Delaware, and Dingman's Ferry, to Milford.

From Easton, by Stockerton, Belfast, Wind Gap, Sluttersville, Kellersville, Snydersville, Bartonsville, Tannersville, Stanhope, Spruce Grove, Sterling, Hamilton, Ariel, and Cherry Bridge, to Honesdale.

From Easton, by Nazareth, Jacobsburg, Wind Gap, Sluttersville, Brodheadville, Elfort, Merwingsburg, Soxville, Stoddartsville, Beaumont, and Bear Creek, to Wilkesbarre.

From Easton, by Butztown, Freemansburg, Bethlehem, Rittersville, Allentown, Wercosville, Trexlertown, Breinigsville, Monterey, Kutztown, Moslem, and Maiden Creek, to Reading.

From Easton, by Bath, Petersville, Newhards, Cherryville, Lehigh Gap, Berlinville, Parrysville, Weisport, and Lehighton, to Mauch Chunk.

From Easton, by Lower Saucon, and Stouts, to Hellerstown.

From Easton, by Boston, to Mount Bethel.

From Ebensburg, by Belsano, Strongstown, Indiana, Shloeta, Elderton, Blanket Hill, Kittaning, Worthington, and Coleyville, to Butler.

From Ebensburg, by Loretta, Chess Springs, Three Roads, Fallen Timber, and Roseland, to Smith's Mills.

From Ebensburg, by Carrolltown, to Newman's Mills.

From Economy, by New Scottsville, Sheffield, Seventy-Six, and Service, to Hookstown.

From Elkland, by Nelson, to Lawrenceville.

From Elderton, by South Bend, West Lebanon, and Clarksburg, to Blairsville.

From Elliotsburg, by Roseburg, Ickesburg, and Port Royal, to Mifflintown.

From Elkland, by Farmington, to Crooked Creek.

From Enon Valley, by Mount Jackson, Edinburg, Hillsville, and Lowellsville, O., to Poland.

From Enterprise, by Gruff's Store, Bareville, and Vogansville, to Hinkleton.

From Enon Valley, by Mount Jackson Cross Cut, Newcastle, Neshonack, and New Wilmington, to Mercer.

From Equinunk to Preston.

From Erie, by McKean, Well's Corners, Edinboro', Venango, and Saegarstown, to Meadville.

From Etters, by Yocumtown, to Newberrytown.

From Fairmont Springs to Dushore.

From Fairview to Edinboro'.

From Falls of Schuylkill, by Leverington, to Barren Hills.

From Fannetsburg, by Dry Run, Spring Run, Doylesburg, Concord, Waterloo, Peru Mills, East Waterford, Beale's Mills, McCulloch's Mills, McCoysville, Pleasant View, Spruce Hill, Academia, Walnut, and Patterson, to Mifflintown.

From Fannettsburg, by Dry Run, Concord, Waterloo, East Waterford, McCullock's Mills, Tuscarora Valley, Academia, Walnut, Mifflintown, Oakland Mills, McAlisterville, Richfield, Mount Pleasant Mills, and Freeburg, to Selin's Grove.

From Fleming, by Juliann Furnace and Martha Furnace, to Half Moon.

From Foglesville, by Weisenburg, Seiberlingville, Lynnville, New Tripoli, Jacksonville, West Penn, Kepners, and McKeansburg, to Orwigsburg.

From Foglesville, by Clausville, Lowhill, Eaegarsville, and East Penn, to Lehightown.

From Foglesville, by Trexlertown, Macungie, Zionsville, Hereford, Pennsberry, Schweneck's Store, Perkiomen Bridge, Fairview Village, and Jeffersonville, to Morristown.

From Franklin, by Polk, Henderson, Perrine, Mercer, Clark, Hermitage, North-West Middlesex, Sharon, Brookfield, Vienna, and Howland, to Warren.

From Fountain Spring, by Roaring Creek, and Catawissa, to Bloomsburg.

From Franklin, by Utica, French Creek, New Lebanon, New Vernon, Exchangeville, Salem, West Greenville, and Orangeville, O., to Hartford.

From Franklin, through Cranberry and Pine Grove Townships, by Clinton Furnace, and Tryburg, to Tylersburg.

From Franklin, by Cooperstown, Sunville, Wallaceville, Dempseytown, Cherry Tree, Titusville, Oil Creek, Centreville, Bloomfield, and Union Mills, to Waterford.

From Franklin, by Cornplanter, Plumor, Tyrrell, Perry, Steam Mills, Tedioute, and Irvine, to Warren.

From Frederick, by New Hanover, Gilbertsville, Boyerstown, Manatawning, Lobacksville, and New Jerusalem, Dryville, to Kultztown.

From Freemansburg, by Lower Saucon, Stout's Springton, Bursonville, Bedminster, and Dublin, to Doylestown.

From Friedensville to Hellerstown.

From Friedensburg to Schuylkill Haven.

From Friendsville, by Middleton Centre, Jackson Valley, and Warren Centre, to South Warren.

From Gibson, by Herrick Centre, Union Dale, Pleasant Mount, Rock Lake, and Preston, to Sockport Station, N. Y.

From Greensburg, by Pleasant Unity, Mount Pleasant, Pennsville, Connellsvilla, and Woodvale, to Uniontown.

From Greensburg, by Harrison City and Murrysville, to Logan's Ferry.

From Greensburg, by New Alexandria, Saltsburg, Clarksburg, and Kent, to Indiana.

From Greensburg to West Newton.

From Gettysburg, by Mumenasburg, Arenttsville, Bigler, Bendersville, Menallen, and Table Rock, to Gettysburg.

From Gettysburg, by Hunterstown and New Chester, to Hampton.

From Gettysburg, by Fairfield, Fountain Dale, Waynesboro', and Leitersburg, Md., to Hagerstown.

From Glen Rock, by Hanover Junction, and Porter's Seidling, and Smith's Station, to Hanover.

From Gordonsville, by Intercourse, to Hat.

From Gratz, by Klingerstown and Rough and Ready, to Upper Mantango.

From Halifax by Fisherville.

From Hamburg, by Albany and Featherolpsville, to Lynnville.

From Hamilton, by Canaan, to Waymart.

From Hamilton, by Moscow, to Dalesville.

From Harrisonville, by Dublin Mills, to Orbisonia.

From Hartford, by Montrose Depot, Montrose, Forest Lake, St. Josephs, Friendsville, Little Meadows, Warrenham, and Appallachin, to Owego, N. Y.

From Hanover, by McSherseytown and Bunoughystown, to Gettysburg.

From Harrisburg, by Shepherdstown, Dillsburg, York Sulphur Springs, and Hiedlersburg, to Gettysburg.

From Harrisburg, by Dauphine and Pine Grove, to Auburn.

From Harrisburg, by Lisburn, to Lewisberry.

From Harrisburg, by Shiremantown, Mechaniesburg, Carlisle, Plainfield, Newville, Oakville, Shippenburg, and Scotland, to Chambersburg.

From Harrisburg, by Susquehanna, Dauphin, Powell's Valley, and Halifax, to Millersburg.

From Harrisburg, by Singlestown, Manada Hill, West Hanover, East Hanover, Sheltyerville, Jonestown, and Fredericksburg, to Pine Grove.

From Harrisburg, by White Hill and Lisburne, to Lewisberry.

From Hereford, by Long Swamp and Kutzville, to Kutztown.

From Hillsgrove, by Shunk, to Canton.

From Harrisburg, by Duncannon, Raileysburgh, Newport, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mexico, Port Royal, Mifflintown, Paterson, Lewistown, Strode's Mills, McVeyton, Newton, Hamilton, Mount Union, Mapleton Depot, Mill Creek, Huntingdon, Shaver's Creek, Barre Forge, Alexandria, Spruce Creek, Union Furnace, Birmingham, Tyrone, Antestown, Frankstown, Tipton, Fostoria, Altoona, Duncansville, Hollidaysburg, Summit, Portage, Wilmore, Summer Hill, Johnstown, Armagh, Comembush Furnace, New Florence, West Fairfield, Lockport Station, Blairsville, Millwood, New Derry, Bolivar, Greensburg, Adamsburg, Tinker Run, Stewartsville, Turtle Creek, Wilkinsburg, and Wilkins, to Pittsburg.

From Hollidaysburg, by Alleghany, (no office,) and Ashland Furnace, to Newman's Mills.

From Hollidaysburg, by Newry, East Freedom, East Sharpsburgh, Martinsburgh, Clover, Stonerstown, Broad Top, Speersville, and West Dublin, to Harrisonville.

From Honey Brook, by Cambridge and South Hermitage, to Piquea.

From Honesdale, by Prompton, Waymart, Carbondale, Dundaff, Lenox, Brooklin, Montrose, Forest Lake, Friendville, Warrenham, and South Owego, N. Y., to Owego.

From Honesdale, by Bethany, Hill Top, to Pleasant Mount.

From Honesdale, by Eldred, Damascus, Gallilee, and Princeville, to Equimunk.

From Honesdale, by Indian Orchard, White Mills, Hawley, Narrows, and West Fall, to Lackawaxen.

From Hopewell to Pattonville.

From Hopewell Cotton Works, by Oxford, Elk Dale, New London, Kemblesville, Strickersville, and McClellandsville, to Newark, (Del.)

From Ickesburg, by Roseburg, Bosserman's Mills, and Juniata, to Newport.

From Ickesburg, by Donnelly's Mill, to Millerstown.

From Indiana, by Home, Mahoning, Marchand, Punxutawney, Coolsprings, and Merata, to Brookville.

From Indiana, by Blacklick, to Blairsville.

From Indiana, by Penn Run, Mitchell's Mills, Newman's Mills, Burnside, Cush, Chest, Bower, and Grampian Hills, to Curwinsville.

From Jackson, by Smiley, Gibson, and South Gibson, to Lenox.

From Jersey Shore, by Walkerville, to Waterville.

From Jersey Shore to Collomsville.

From Jonestown, by Cross Kill Mills, to Rehrersburg.

From Kingston, by Carverton, Orange, Centre Moreland, and Vernon, to Bowman's Creek.

From Karthaus, to Sinnamahoning.

From Kittaning, by Brady's Bend, Catfish Furnace, Pinksville, Curllsville, and Reidsburg, to Clarion.

From Kittaning, by Cowansville, Brady's Bend, Catfish Furnace, New Athens, Rimersburg, Curllsville, and Reidersburg, to Clarion.

From Kittaning, by Battonville, Orrsville, Red Bank Furnace, Oakland, New Bethlehem, Kerr's Store, Shanondale and Somerville, to Brookville.

From Kittaning, by Scrubgrass, Putneyville, Phoenix, and Hamilton, to Punxatawney.

From Knoxville, by Little Marsh, Chatham Valley, Middlebury Centre, East Charleston, Wellsboro, Morris, Cedar Run, Slate Run, Waterville, Tomb's Run, and Walkerville, to Jersey Shore.

From Kittaning, by Rural Valley, Glade Run, and Smicksburg, to Mahoning.

From Kittaning, by Cochran's Mills, to Apollo.

From Kutztown, by B. E. Day's Store, Fredericksville, and Landis Store, to Bechtelsville.

From Kutzville, by Jerusalem, and Princeton, to Reading.

From Kinzers, by Williamstown, Harristown, Springwell Mills, Hatville, and Mount Hope, to Intercourse.

From Lancaster, by Landisville, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown, Portsmouth, Middletown, and High Spire, to Harrisburg.

From Lancaster, by Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, (Md.,) and Rowlandsville, to Port Deposit.

From Lancaster, by Swartz Mills, Sporting Hill, Mashersonville, Colebrook Furnace, and Cambellstown, to Annville.

From Lancaster, by Lampeter, Martinsville, New Providence, Camargo, May, Bart—Nine Points, Octorara, Russellville, and Jennersville, to New London.

From Lancaster, by East Hempfield, Manheim, Mount Hope, and Cornwall, to Lebanon.

From Lancaster, by Millersville, Slackwater, Safe Harber, and Liberty Square, to Buck.

From Lancaster, by Neffsville, Litix, Ephrata, Reamstown, and Adamstown, to Reading.

From Lancaster, by Lampeter, to Strasburg.

From Landisburg, by Andesville, Elliottsburg, and New Bloomfield, to New Port.

From Landisburg, by Andesville, Centre Andersonburg, and Blain, to New Germantown.

From Landisburg, by Roseburg, to Ickesburg.

From La Grange, by Beech's Pond, to Factoryville.

From Lanesboro, by Slarucca, Thompson, Arrarat, Jackson, and Herrick, to Gibson.

From Laurenceburg, by River, Agnew's Mills, Jefferson Furnace, and Knox, to Shippensville.

From Lawrenceburg, by West Freedom, Callensburg, and Piney, to Clarion.

From Lawrenceville, by Seely's Hill, to Seely's Creek, N. Y.

From Lebanon, by Mount Zion, to Fredericksburg.

From Lebanon to Shaferstown.

From Lexon, by Harford, Gibson, Jackson, North Jackson, and Susquehanna, to Lanesboro.

From Le Raysville, by South Warren, Windham, and Nicholas, to Smithsboro.

From Lewistown, by Reedsville, Milroy, Potter's Mill, Centre Hill, Old Fort, and Pleasant Gap, to Bellefonte.

From Ligonier, by Hillview, West Fairfield, Aqueduct, New Florence, East Centreville, Armagh, and Brush Valley, to Indiana.

From Lewistown, by Reedsville, Valley, Potter's Mill, Centre Hill, Old Fort, Pleasant-Gap, Bellefonte, Milesburg, Fleming, Phillipsburg, Morrisdale, Clearfield Bridge, and Clearfield, to Curwinsville.

From Ligonier, by Stahlstown, to Donegal.

From Ligonier, by Hillview, West Fairfield, Aqueduct, Armagh, and Brush Valley, to Indiana.

From Lewisburg, by New Columbia, White Deer Mills, White Deer, and Road Hall, to Williamsport.

From Lima, by Howellville, and Thornton, to West Chester.

From Line Bridge, to Mifflinville.

From Line Lexington, by Hilltown, Hagersville, Applebacksville, Pleasant Valley, Leithsville, Hellerstown Iron Hill, to Bethlehem.

From Litiz, by Brickersville, to Shaefferstown.

From Little Meadows, by Ellersville, Choconut, Hawleyton, (N. Y.) to Binghamton.

From Lock Haven, by Farrandsville, De Franceville, Youngwomanstown, Westport, Cooes-Run, Sinnamahoning, Second Fork, Pine Street, Cameron, Shippen, and Norwich, to Smithport.

From Londersville, by Great Bend, New Milford, Montrose Depot, Oakley, Hop-Bottom, Nicholson, Factoryville, Waverly, Bailey Hollow, Clark's Green, Providence, and Hyde Park, to Scranton.

From London Grove to Unionville.

From Luthersburg by Punxutawuay, to Smicksburg.

From Macungie, by Spinnerstown, Trumbaursville, Tylor's Port, Franconia, Union-Square, and Gynned, to Spring House.

From Mahoney, by Greenbrier, Line Mountain, Upper Mahantango, and Barry, to Minersville.

From Manayunk, by Lower Marion, Gulf Mills, King of Prussia, Valley Forge, and Schuylkill, to Phoenixville.

From Manheim to Buckerville.

From Manheim, by Penn, to Brickersville.

From Manheim to Mount Joy.

From Mansfield to Wellsboro.

From Muhlenburg, by Ross, Sweet Valley, and Lake to Lehman Centre, in the county of Luzerne.

From McConnelsburg, Mercersburg, Greencastle, and Wanesboro, to Emmettsburg, Md.

From McConnellsburg, by Webster's Mills, to Hancock, Md.

From McKean's Old Stand, by New Stanton, Walt's Mills, Madison, and Fulton, to Tinker Run.

From Meadville, by Hayfield, Harmonsburg, Rundell's, Sterlington, Conneautville, Spring, Albion, Elk Creek, and Platea, to Girard.

From Meadville, by Blooming Valley, Randolph, New Richmond, Taylor's Stand, Riceville, Spartansburg, West Spring Creek, Lottsville, Sugar Grove, and Busti, N. Y., to Jamestown.

From Meadville, by Evansburg, Hartstown, Turnerville, South Shenango, and State Line, O., to Kinsman's.

From Meadville, by Mead Corners, Sugar Lake, Guy's Mills, Kingley's and Steuben, to Centreville.

From Meadville, by Mead Corners, Sugar Lake, and Wilson's Mills, to Cooperstown.

From Meadville, by Chapmanville, and Titusville, to Steam Mills.

From Mercer, by Wolf Creek, Harrisville, Anandale, Murrinsville, and Maple Furnace, to Lawrenceburg.

From Mercer, by Valley, Clark, West Greenville, Jamestown, Adamsville, and Hartstown, to Espyville.

From Mercer, by Delaware Grove, to West Greenville.

From Mercer, by Perrine, Sandy Lake, New Lebanon, and Milledgeville, to Cochranton.

From Mercersburg, by Upton, to Green Castle.

From Mercersburg, by Sylvan, to Hancock, Md.

From Middletown to Hummellstown.

From Mifflintown, by Oakland Mills, McCallisterville, Richfield, Mount-Pleasant Mills, and Freeburg, to Selin's Grove.

From Mifflintown, by Walnut, McCoysville, McCulloch's Mills, East Waterford, and return by Beale's Mills, Tuscarora Valley, Spruce Hill, and Perrysville, to Mifflintown.

From Milford, by Saw Kills, Lord's Valley, Nyces, Pawpaw, Tafton, to Hamlenton.

From Millerstown, by Richfield, Mount Pleasant Mills, Middleburg, Centerville, and New Berlin, to Mifflinsburg.

From Millersburg, by Dalmatia, Mahonoy, and Augusta, to Sunbury.

From Monroeton, by New Albany, and Laddsburg, to Dushore.

From Montrose, by Brackney, Silver Lake, Choconut, Ellerslie, Little Meadows, and Apalachin, N. Y., to Owego.

From Montrose, by New Milford to Great Bend.

From Montrose, by Elk Lake, Auburn Four Corners, West Auburn, South Auburn, and East Springfield, to Skinner's Eddy.

From Montrose, by Fairdale, Rush, Rushville, Pike, Le Raysville, Orwell, Rome, Myersburg, and Wysox, to Towanda.

From Morrisville, to Fallsington.

From Morrisville, by Yardleyville, Taylorsville, and Brownsburg, to New Hope.

From Moreland, by Riddle's Settlement, to Newmansville.

From Morgantowu, by Blue Rock, Saint Mary's, St. Peter's, Pughtown, and Vincent, Phoenixville.

From Moselem, by Coxtown, to Princetown.

From Mount Pleasant, by McKean's Old Stand, West Newton, Gamble's, Manongahela City, Ginger Hill and Dunningsville, to Washington.

From Morristown, by Jeffersonville, Fairview, Village, Perkiomen Bridge, Schwenk's Store, Pennsburg, Hereford, Shimerville, Macungie, and Trexlerstown, to Foglesville.

From Muncy, by Wolf Run, Huntersville, Hill's Grove, Eldredville, Campbellsville, to New Albany.

From Muncy, by Hughsville, Eaglesmere, and New Laport, to Dushore.

From Muncy, by Black Hole, Road Hall, White Deer, Alvira, Elimsport, Collomsville, and Nippenose, to Jersey Shore.

From Narrowsburg, New York, by Ashland Pennsylvania, to Honesdale.

From Nazareth, Northampton County, by Morresburg, to Wales.

From New Brighton, by Brighton, Baker Bank, Irish Ripple, to New Castle.

From New Bethlehem, by Leatherwood, to Reidsburg.

From Newcastle, by Pulaski, West Middlesex, Sharon, Clarksville, West Greenville, Jamestown, and other intermediate offices, to Girard.

From Newcastle, by Edinburg, Hillsville, Lowellsville, and Poland Centre, to Poland.

From Newcastle, by Chenango, and Wertemberg, to North Sewickly.

From Newcastle, by Eastbrook, to Harlensburg.

From Newcastle, by Mare, New Bedford, and Pulaski, to West Middlesex.

From New Columbus, by Town Line, Harveyville, and Muhlenburg, to Shickshinny.

From New Hanover, Hillegas, Pennsburg, and Spinnerstown, Milford Square, Steinsburg, to Coopersburg.

Tell Me, Ye Winged Winds.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more—
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud winds softened to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity, as it answered—"No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where the weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopp'd for awhile, and sigh'd to answer, "No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That, with such holy face,
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind the cloud the moon withdrew in wo,
And a voice, sweet but sad, responded—"No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh, tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happier spot,
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope, and Love, best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings, and whispered—
"YES, IN HEAVEN!"

Area of the United States and Territories.

According to the Census Report, the area of the United States and Territories is 2,936,166 square miles. The following table, taken from that document, but transposed so as to give each its proper rank, shows the area of each State and Territory:

	Square Miles.
Nebraska Territory,	335,882
Utah Territory,	209,170
Texas,	207,504
New Mexico Territory,	207,007
Oregon Territory,	185,030
Minnesota Territory,	166,025
California,	155,980
Washington Territory,	123,022
Kansas,	114,798
Indian Territory, Kansas,	71,127
Missouri,	67,380
Virginia,	61,352
Florida,	59,268
Georgia,	58,000
Michigan,	56,243
Illinois,	55,405
Wisconsin,	53,924
Arkansas,	52,198
Iowa,	50,914
Alabama,	50,722
North Carolina,	50,704
Mississippi,	47,156
New York,	47,000
Pennsylvania,	46,000
Tennessee,	45,600
Louisiana,	41,355
Ohio,	30,954
Kentucky,	37,680
Indiana,	33,809
Maine,	31,766
South Carolina,	29,385
Maryland,	11,124
Vermont,	10,212
New Hampshire,	9,280
New Jersey,	8,310
Massachusetts,	7,800
Connecticut,	4,674
Delaware,	2,120
Rhode Island,	1,306
District of Columbia,	60

The Nebraska Territory is large enough to cut up into seven States of the size of New York, and leave a surplus of Territory large enough for a State the size of Connecticut.—Kansas Territory has an area sufficient to make two States of the size of Ohio and one of the size of Indiana. Texas will make four States of the size of Alabama and one of the size of Indiana; and California has a sufficient area to convert into sixteen States of the size of New Hampshire and have a surplus to make one about the size of Massachusetts.

The Boston Bee, speaking of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature, says:

"In the house, yesterday, on motion of Carey, of Ipswich, an order was passed instructing the committee on constitutional amendments to report a bill to prevent Roman Catholics from holding an office under the government of the State of Massachusetts."

How strangely this sounds side by side with the following extract from a letter written by George Washington:

"If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed in the Convention where I had the honor to preside might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it."

Pure and undefiled religion is the sheet anchor of happiness—the perfection and glory of human happiness; its essence is a conscience void of offence toward God and man.

Why is a tobacco chewer like a goose in a Dutch oven? Because he is always on the spit.

The young man who perpetrated this has been wrapped in flannel from head to foot and laid up on a shelf in the front room.

Reason gains all men, by compelling none.

Spread of Mormonism.

A Mormon Elder has been elected Chaplain of the Legislature of the State of California. It is as well to make a note of this, as one of the way marks which indicate the progress of Mormonism in our midst.

Very young men recollect the first publication of the book of Mormon; in the boyhood of the youngest citizen that has a beard on his face, the Mormons were a sect too contemptible to excite even curiosity; now the Mormons have already in our midst a large independent community, purely Mormon, and which, before long, will be demanding admission to the Union as a Mormon State. In California, their Elders have a position and influence; the christian ministers there cannot afford to treat them with contempt, but are compelled by force of public opinion, as well as by a sense of duty, to meet them in public debate and attempt the serious refutation of errors, which, five years ago, were met with a smile of pity or a sneer of contempt, and which, unless they were actually gaining ground it would be of course, the worst policy to treat with the consideration and respect of a reply.

At a time when every one knows that it would be impossible to elect a Catholic Priest to a similar office—when the fact that Bishop Fitzpatrick got one single vote for the Chaplainship in the Legislature of Massachusetts has aroused indignant comment, a Mormon minister is elected over his christian competitors to the position of chaplain of the Legislative body of one of the most flourishing States in the Union, and the fact hardly elicits comment. It is accepted as the most natural thing in the world. These are signs of the times, rather humbling, perhaps, to the patriotic American who has been accustomed to boast of this as an age and country of progress, social, political and religious; they are signs at least that the dangers which have ruined society in the past, still exist in full force amongst us, and that, in our age, no more than in any other, are mankind exempt from temptations to the most degrading superstition.

Mormonism now counts amongst its defenders men of cultivated intellect, and who shall say that, in the lapse of the next ten years, it will not number in its ranks men whose social position shall be such as to do away with the reproach which the low condition of its professors in the social scale has so far brought upon it? When there is question of error in matter of religion, no amount of intellectual culture is a preservative. As far as that goes, it is a well known fact, that the great body of Joe Smith's disciples so far, have been Englishmen, of the lower classes indeed, but not of the lowest division of that class; persons intelligent, instructed more or less in the doctrines of christian sects, shrewd enough in the every day affairs of life, and of respectable common school education.

The writer of these lines does not hesitate to avow his belief that there is a good deal more in Mormonism than people have supposed. The opinion may go for what it is worth, but it is founded upon some consideration of the subject, some acquaintance and conversation on the matter of their superstition with the better sort of Mormons, and a well grounded conviction that the vast majority of deluded creatures that pass through St. Louis to the Salt Lake, are perfectly sincere, and as ready to die for their creed as the christians by whom they are surrounded.—Mormonism is indeed a delusion; so was Mahometanism—but those who believe either Mormonism or Mahometanism to have been simply human delusions—human and natural in their origin and in their mode of propagation—have to account for their spread. These Mormons have nothing to gain and every thing to lose by embracing the Sect. Most of them were well enough to do in the old country, and they expose themselves to hardship on hardship, to profess their religion.

To say nothing of the abandonment of home and friends, they have stood already more than one persecution with a courage worthy of a better cause; and neither the threats of the civilized communities from which they have been driven, nor the horrors of the wilderness into which they have penetrated so far, daunted their resolution or turned them from their purpose. To say that they are led on by the mere hope of sensual indulgence, is absurd; for polygamy can be practiced only by the very few, and implies even the celibacy of the many. Then, it offers no temptation to the female part of the Society, but is contrary to all their habits and natural instincts. The sensualist need not become a Mormon to gratify his appetites.—Concubinage is cheaper than polygamy, and involves no unpleasant responsibilities, and the practice of concubinage exists—in secret, to be sure—but it exists almost unchecked throughout the civilized world.

Mormonism is a delusion to be classed with the kindred follies of Spiritualism. It has its miracles and lying signs and wonders; it is rapidly growing to be one of the great *isms* of the day. It is advancing now with rapid strides, and it would be well enough for some of those who sneer at it and shut their eyes to it, and who, whilst set up as the defenders of christianity, know nothing of this new enemy of their religion, the nature of its arts or the method to be adopted to deliver its unhappy victims from the snare,—it would be well for them to give the subject some attention, for it is becoming, and will soon be, a very practical one, especially in this part of the United States.—*St Louis Intelligencer.*

STATING AN ULTIMATUM.—The ladies of Corpus Christi, Texas, met recently, in solemn conclave, and adopted the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That we will in no way countenance or associate with any young man, or permit our friends or daughters so to do if in our power to prevent it, who is in the habit of patronizing Mexican fandangoes.

Every body complains of his memory—nobody of his judgment.

From Constantinople.

The following extract of a letter from a distinguished American who has resided for many years in Turkey, has been forwarded to us for publication:

Constantinople, Feb. 5, 1855.

Things are in *statu quo* at the camp before Sevastopol. The season's severity has put a stop to all operations either on the part of the Allies or the Russians. I think, however, that before many days the latter will again attack the Allies at Inkerman. Omar Pasha's forces are leaving Varna for Eupatoria, in the view of cutting off that side of Sevastopol from supplies and reinforcements, and to form a strategetic line thence to Bektchi-seray. Liprandi, I hear, has marched towards Eupatoria te attack the Turks, if possible, and thus check their progress. No one here anticipates any results from the Congress at Vienna; the Porte will not send there any plenipotentiary, but leaves its resident minister to see how the affair turns out.

You will have heard much about the extreme sufferings of the English troops before Sevastopol. All of the English *here* are mortified and much humiliated by it. Never has such neglect by a government been heard of before, and no one ever thought that the officers of the British army were so utterly incompetent as shown by the sad fate of the present army. Lord Raglan is a miserable relict of Waterlo—a brave man and a good man—but overcome with corporeal feebleness, age, and ignorant of the proper administration of any army. With few exceptions his staff is equally incompetent. Almost all of the officers are men who purchased their commissions, and have been noted as martinets and wealthy noblemen about the London parks, but have never seen any service anywhere and know nothing about the administration of an army. The commissariat is also formed of young civilians, who preserve their places by favor to "see the elephant;" and the surgeons much like them. Nothing consequently was foreseen; there was no preparation made for comfort or existence in wet and cold; the staff knew and cared for nothing; and the commissariat having no power or independence of action, was unable to act for want of men and means. The result is this, an army of 55,000 is reduced by death, by battle and sickness, and by invalids, to 8,000 effective men! The deaths by starvation and exposure to wet and cold have been fearfully numerous. England has lost forever her prestige as a military nation; not even "Wellington" and "Waterloo" will save her. The French pity them, yet call them brave men. The Turks believe that all that has been done was done by themselves on the Danube, and put no faith in the English. A French party is growing up here now fast, headed by the Seraskier Riza Pasha, and English influence is fast waning. The poor besotted Sultan is never seen or heard of, and is a puppet in the hands of Reschild Pasha, now grand vizier. I think the French are now quietly occupying the place, and will never give it up. They are active, competent and intelligent, and manage their affairs beautifully. The Turks are sinking fast, in means and independence, and must cease to exist as a nation so soon as any reserves fall upon their allies, or a disagreement arising between them deprives them of a support.

Here the United States is more than suspected of being Russian. General Charles Fenton Mercer's letters have came here and made this impression stronger. Why do not some of our officers come out and see the siege? There are here officers of every nation, come to witness so great a spectacle.

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—Congress has responded to the call of the War Department, and increased the army by *four* regiments of the line—two of cavalry and two of infantry. The cavalry to be organized under the law of 1846, creating the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the infantry in conformity with existing laws. This is right; and we applaud the measure. It was demanded by existing necessities on our expanded frontiers, from which daily comes to us the startling intelligence of continued Indian massacres, stamped with more than usual merciless barbarities. We are of the undoubting belief that the increase of the regular forces of the country was called for by every consideration of humanity, policy, and expediency. There are at this time large numbers of recruits at the depots in New York and Boston, intended, as we understand, for the organization of the infantry regiments, and about one thousand cavalry recruits at Jefferson barracks (western men) that can fill one of the cavalry regiments without any delay.

If skilful and efficient officers are appointed, we see no reason why these regiments should not at an early day be thrown upon our great thoroughfares to the Pacific, and the spring emigration go on with its usual security to our remotest borders.—*Washington Union.*

A bill to protect officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties has passed the Senate. The bill provides for removing to the Federal Courts any suit commenced against any officer for any act done under law, or color of law, of the United States. The bill is intended to prevent the harassing persecution carried on by some of the Northern States against officers acting under the provisions of the fugitive slave law. Mr. Wilson, the know-nothing Senator from Massachusetts, opposed the bill, and said he was opposed to the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States, and *he and those who acted with him were determined to abolish it there.* The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas defended the bill, and attributed the results of the late elections in the northern States to the efforts of the midnight conclaves of know-nothings, and the fusion of all the elements of antagonism to the present administration, rather that to any opposition among the mass of the people to the doctrine that the new States, equally with the old, have the right to determine the character of their domestic institutions for themselves. He said that whenever the know-nothings had succeeded in electing their candidates, those candidates had been anti-Nebraska men.—*Carolinian.*

GOOD SUBJECT FOR A LECTURE.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 27th ult., says:

"Rev. E. L. Magoon will lecture this evening, before the Young Men's Association, at American Hall. Subject: 'Mind your own business.'"

THE REVENUE ACT.

The act concerning the Revenue of the State, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, imposes the following taxes for State purposes:

On real estate, twelve cents on every $100 valuation; on polls, white and black, forty cents per poll.

On each toll-gate of a turnpike $10; $3 for gates across a highway; a tax equal to five times the largest toll demanded upon every public ferry; and $10 on every toll bridge.

On every stud horse or jackass, $5, or the highest season price.

On property descending or falling upon collateral relations, one per cent, when such collateral shall be a brother or a sister, or descendant of a brother or sister—two per cent. when such collateral shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of such—three per cent. when such collateral shall be in any other consanguinity to the deceased, or shall be a stranger in blood—provided that no tax shall be imposed on property falling to the widow of the deceased, nor upon any device or bequest to the wife of a son of the deceased, nor upon that coming to the husband of a deceased wife, &c.

On every dollar more than six, of net interest, or net dividend or profit, upon money vested in steam vessels of twenty tons burthen or upwards, or in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, including all bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State or country, or of any public corporation, created by this or any other State, a tax of three cents.

On every $100 employed in buying and selling slaves, 25 cents; and upon every $100 in every other species of trade, not in this chapter especially taxed, ten cents.

On each pleasure vehicle in use by the owner or by his consent, of the value of fifty and under one hnndred dollars, fifty cents—of the value of one hundred and under two hundred dollars, one dollar—of the value of two hundred and under three hundred dollars, two dollars—of the value of three hundred and under four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars.

On all gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry in use, other than jewelry worn by females, of as great value as $50, one per cent, on the value; on each gold watch in use, $1, silver watch in use, 25 cents.

Each harp in use, $2, each piano forte in use, $1.

Every pistol, except such as are used for mustering, and every bowie knife, $1; on dirks and sword canes, fifty cents.

On all retailers of wines, cordials, or spirituous liquors, twenty dollars; on every keeper of a common inn, ordinary or tavern requiring license, $10; on each billiard table $100, except when there are two in the same room, and then $50 on the additional one; on each bowling alley, $25; livery stables $10; on each pack of playing cards 25 cents.

On all pedlars of patent soap, patent medicines, and razors and razor strops, a tax of $5 in every county in which they may so peddle.

On each mortgage deed and deed of trust, and on each marriage contract, $1; on each marriage license, $1.

On every merchant, merchant-tailor, or jeweller, one-fourth of one per. cent. upon his capital; on every merchant, &c., selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. upon the capital so employed.

On every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines, or nostrums, as agent of the owner, if a non-resident, twenty-five per cent. of the value.

On every commission merchant one per cent. of his commissions; on every auctioneer, one-fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him.

On all distillers of turpentine, $2 50 on distillery of capacity of ten barrels or under; $2 50 on that between ten and fifteen barrels; $5 on that between fifteen and twenty; and $10 on that larger than twenty barrels.

On all persons in each county offering to sell or peddling in said county any riding vehicle not of the manufacture, in whole or part, of this State, $30; on all horses and mules brought into this State for sale, $10 in each county where sales may be made.

On every establishment for the sales of riding vehicles, any part of the wood work of which is not of the manufacture of this State, $100; and $50; when the vehicles are of the manufacture of this State; provided, that no person who is a manufacturer of such vehicles in this State, shall be taxed if he sells only in his own county.

On every person exhibiting, selling, or offering to sell, by sample, any goods, wares, or merchandize, not of the manufacture of this State, $50 in each county, to be good for one year.

On peddlars of whatever articles, $30 in each county; provided that persons may sell, peddle live stock, (except horses and mules,) vegetables, oysters, books, charts, maps, and the like.

On all brokers $100.

On surgeon dentists, practising physicians, practicing lawyers, and all other persons, (ministers of the gospel excepted,) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual income of $500, $3 for the first $500, and, $2 for every additional $500, until such income shall exceed fifteen hundred, and then $5 for every additional $500 above that amount.

On attorney's license, ten dollars.

On all insurance companies incorporated in this State, $100 per annum; and on all incorporated out of the State, $100 per annum the first, and $50 for every county in which an agency shall be established; on all agencies of banks incorporated out of this State, $500.

On each express company $200.

On every company of circus riders, and on every menagerie, $50 in each county in which they exhibit; on theatrical players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, and the like, $30; on every company of persons of singers, dancers, serenaders, and every person who lectures for reward, $5, unless the whole proceeds be devoted to some literary or charitable use in the State.

Everything upon which taxes are imposed, to be listed within the last twenty working days in July in every year.

The several county courts, at the term when they shall appoint justices to take the tax lists for the year 1855, and at the same term every five years thereafter, shall appoint two respectable freeholders, to be associated with said justice, and these three shall be a board of valuation, and shall accurately estimate the real value of lands and improvements thereon, and return said estimate to their respective county courts. It is also provided that the sheriffs shall specify in their receipts the amount of State tax, and also the amount of county tax, separately.

Explanatory and amendatory of the act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning Revenue." [Included in the tax on polls and real estate, the tax heretofore imposed for the Lunatic Asylum.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 15, 1855.

A Journeyman Printer

Can get employment at this office, by immediate application; 25 cents per 1,000 ems will be paid for composition, and 30 cents per token for press work.

☞Hon. Thomas L. Clingman arrived at home on Saturday last. He was detained a day or two at Greenville, S. C., by sickness; but is now improving, and hopes to regain his wonted health soon. The session of Congress just closed was a laborious one; and a large amount of useful business was transacted. Even the National Intelligencer gives the late Congress credit for much beneficent legislation. It is needless to say that our talented and influential representative labored with his accustomed zeal and fidelity for the public good. His bitterest enemies will not dare to call in question his faithfulness and ability.

☞We do not desire to do any one injustice—nor will we, knowingly. In our remarks last week in regard to Mr. Coleman's connection with the passage of the French Broad Railroad Bill, the Spectator fancies it sees injustice to Messrs. Yancey, Vance and Baxter. It is well known to our readers that we have repeatedly spoken in terms of commendation of the labors of all these gentlemen in behalf of our Road. We have observed a disposition in certain quarters, from the first, to underrate Mr. Coleman's services in this behalf; and, indeed, this disposition is so manifest in the very article in the Spectator in which *we* are accused of injustice, that no one can fail to perceive it. Take the following paragraphs as proof—

"The bill after a protracted and obstinate resistance passed the Commons, and, it is conceded on all hands, mainly through the influence and untiring exertions of Col. Baxter.

"The bill went to the Senate for the concurrence of that body. Mr. Coleman's bill was still with the committee on Internal Improvement, and where it would have remained, without a doubt, until the adjournment of the Legislature.

"Col. Baxter's labors did not stop with the passage of the bill in the Commons. He succeeded in enlisting in its behalf the support of some of the ablest Senators."

This, we suppose, is to be taken as a specimen of the Spectator's "justice"! Not content with claiming for Col. Baxter the honor of its passage through the Commons, the Spectator would make its readers believe that Mr. Coleman's bill would never have been taken out of the hands of the Senate Committee! As to this assertion, every one in the Legislature and out who knows anything about it, knows better. Col. Baxter, Col. Vance, Dr. Yancey, and its other friends, know that Mr. Coleman held back the bill at the pressing instance of its friends in the Senate, among whom was Mr. Fisher, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvement, who appealed to Mr. C. not to press the matter until it was seen that the Western Extension was safe; when they pledged themselves to do all in their power for the French Broad Road. No one in the Legislature ever dreamed for a moment that there would be any failure to press the bill to the utmost, in the Senate, *at the proper time.* Neither Colonel Baxter nor Col. Vance would have the wish or the *face* to countenance such a charge.

Col. Baxter made a fierce and protracted fight against the old Banks, and when all was told, just *six* votes were recorded in favor of his position! If this was the measure of his influence on the Railroad question, it was not very formidable.

We do not wish to be drawn into a discussion on this subject. We have got the Charter, and are willing to believe that all did the very best they could, to secure it. *But,* if political capital is attempted to be made of this thing, for the benefit of Col. Baxter, we shall be found in the ring, prepared to show that while all the members representing the interests of French Broad Valley labored earnestly for the bill, the credit of its passage is due mainly to the influence and efforts of Dr. Columbus Mills and David Coleman.

Eloquence is the language of nature.

Bounty Land Bill.

Below will be found the Bounty Land Bill passed by the late Congress. It is most liberal in all its features. By its provisions, all who have been mustered into the service of the United States are entitled to 160 acres of land. Those who have heretofore received land warrants for a less amount, are entitled to enough to make up the full amount of 160 acres. Several companies which were made up in this end of the State, mustered into the service of the United States, and afterwards dismissed without having performed any duty, and have received nothing heretofore, will, under the provisions of this bill, be entitled to land warrants. It is estimated that this bill will distribute in this Congressional District land warrants to the amount of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy five thousand acres. An item of importance to the District.

We are requested by Mr. Clingman to state that he received numerous letters, from various parts of the District, making inquiries in regard to the provisions of this bill, which he was unable to answer, for the reason that the bill did not receive the signature of the President until a very late period of the session. We publish the bill entire, that all may learn its provisions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided,* The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service:

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: *Provided,* That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And provided further,* That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer and location of bounty-land warrants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or per-centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted;* That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojack against the confederated savages of the South.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act be applied to flotilla-men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

☞The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. W. T. Dickenson & Co., in another column. A good Mattrass is essential to comfort, especially in the summer months, and the advertisers manufacture a very excellent article.

☞Col. Z. B. Vance has become associated with Mr. Hyman in the Editorial management of the Spectator.

☞We have been shown a very rich and beautiful specimen of copper ore, procured at the "diggings" on Davidson's River, in Henderson county.

☞A stocking knitting machine is among the latest novelties in New York. It was patented in 1851, but, with the exception of a few in Connecticut, has not been practically tested. The Mirror says:

"A girl ten years old can knit half a dozen pairs of stockings in a day, working the machine by hand or foot. In a factory, with motive power, one person can manage a dozen machines. The stocking is entirely made by the machine, from top to toe, and no nimble fingers of industrious elderly maiden, sitting by the hearth corner, could "widen" or "narrow," or "heel" or "toe," more perfectly."

☞When we some two weeks since, asserted upon the authority of general rumor, the existence of an organization of Know Nothings in this town, the Spectator, the defender and advocate of this secret political association, flatly denied it—said there was no such thing. We have waited further developments, before making any reply, and we are now prepared to assert, and do assert, that there is an organization in this town—the Spectator's declaration to the contrary notwithstanding. The Spectator may deny it again; if so, we would ask the candid men of the order what they think of their order and of their organ, when a fact which *they* know to exist, is publicly and emphatically denied? Can they countenance and tolerate such duplicity, to call it by no harder name?

Why is it that the members of this order invariably deny their connection with it, and even deny the existence of such an organization? It cannot surely be that falsehood is a part of the creed? We are unwilling to believe this, or at least to believe that it meets the approbation of many who have, perhaps unwittingly, given this thing their countenance and support. A Mason will openly acknowledge his order, and publicly take upon himself the badge of his profession, so will a Son of Temperance, and both will be found always willing to set forth the objects, the place of meeting, the names of members, &c. Why do the Know Nothings hide their light under a bushel? Have they some secret political object to effect, which they fear will not stand the light of day? Do they expect by secret oaths and midnight caucusses, to force the people to do that which they have heretofore refused to do? How many foreigners are now holding office in North Carolina? How many in this District? that such an organization is necessary to preserve the liberties of the people? We do not know of a single foreigner in office in the State—and there are not, we presume, ten Catholics in this Congressional District! Why, then, this new and secret and anti-Republican order, seeking to bind men by fearful oaths to do the bidding of a few dictators? It requires no prophet to read the object of the leaders and getters-up of this new fangled humbug. It is not to save the country from the fancied dangers of Romanism, but to defeat a man against whom has heretofore been levelled in vain the artillery of Federalism. Many who have joined the order are no doubt ignorant of its real object in this District. When that object becomes more apparent, they will leave it without a moment's hesitation.

MINING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Pickens Courier says:

"We are pleased to hear of the successful mining operations which are being prosecuted by Mr. Kuhtman, on his plantation in this district. The tunnel is now about 175 feet long, and it is thought that 50 or 100 feet more will disclose the vein. Copper is the mineral sought, we believe, although we have but little doubt that the more precious metals will also be found.

"Mr. Kuhtman has had his place examined by one of the best mineralogists in the south; and, being a practical man himself, we look to the result of his labors with an anxious interest."

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We often hear ladies expressing a wish to know by what process the gloss on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following receipt;

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the strength you desire—and then, having covered it, let it stand all night—in the morning pour it carefully from the drags into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to lawn, either white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

Jo. Seawell Jones, formerly of this State, died at Columbus, Miss., on the 20th ult. of pneumonia.

Henry J. Keener has been sentenced to be hung at Savannah on the 20th of April for the murder of James Reese.

Robert Mills, Esq., known throughout the country as an architect of great merit, died a few days since at his residence in Washington city.

CAPE FEAR BANK.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held in Wilmington on the 15th instant, to take into consideration the charter granted by the late General Assembly, and to determine whether they will accept it.

We learn that Daniel Dickson, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to represent the State on the occasion. The Literary Board, at a recent meeting adopted a Resolution unanimously, requesting the State's representative to vote to accept the charter. The Literary Fund, it is known, is largely invested in this Bank.

The charter, we do not doubt, will be accepted.—*Standard.*

We regret to learn that Mr. Patrick McOowan, U. S. Mail Agent, of this place, was assaulted and shot on Monday last, at Weldon, by a man of the name of Everett; and that his recovery is considered doubtful. The occurrence, we understand, grew out of some business transaction between Mr. McGowan and the Everetts; and one of the latter, the others abetting, attacked Mr. McGowan, who was unarmed, and shot him repeatedly with a revolver. After he had fallen, it is stated, Everett went up to him, and placed the pistol close to him, fired into his head or neck.

The perpetrators of this foul deed have, we are gratified to learn, been arrested and lodged in Halifax Jail.—*Standard.*

THE LOOMING CLOUD.—The Charleston Mercury says: "We hear from Washington that the Southern Whigs are seriously alarmed at the aspect of Northern politics for the next Congress. All hope from the Know Nothing organization has been effectually extinguished. Instead of a sturdy "national" union, it has proved the most flexible of all known party organizations—having, without a struggle for a common purpose, adopted in the South the position of a loyal Southern party, and in the North the position of a Free Soil and abolition party. This is no party at all, and the utmost possible object it can accomplish in common is to get into office."

SICKNESS.—This part of the State has been seriously afflicted of late with sickness in various forms, such as measles, scarlet fever, and pneumonia. The latter has been especially severe, and the results have been fatal in more cases than heretofore. Our physicians are constantly engaged.

We hear of sickness in the same forms in other parts of the State. The weather is now clear and mild, and we trust that a decided change for the better will soon take place.

[*Standard.*

DISSOLVING.—Fifty-three inhabitants of Concord, New Hampshire, have signed a statement that they have withdrawn from the Know Nothing councils of that city. They say the whole number of withdrawals in that city is about a hundred, and the Patriot estimates that the number in the State is fifteen hundred. The Know Nothing lodge in Raymond, New Hampshire, lately had a meeting, and dissolved with three cheers for Governor Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

A lady in Boston presented herself before a dentist of that city, on Thursday last, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, and dreading the pain accompanying extraction, desired the administration of chloroform.—Questions respecting her health, the condition of her lungs, &c., were propounded, and being answered favorably, the dentist applied the ether to her nostrils, and death ensued in a few moments.

Mr. Thomas Hooker, of New Orleans, has discovered a chemical preparation, which, mixed with mud as a bricklayer would mix lime with sand, makes an excellent *coal!*—coal that can be made and sold in the New Orleans market for thirty cents per barrel, if made by hand, or fifty cents, if made by machinery. It lights easily, there is no offensive smell emitted, but little smoke, and but very little dust or cinders. What little cinders are left, is good for cleaning silver, brass or other similar metals; and the ashes make a tolerable sand paper, and is also good for scrubbing floors, &c. "The patentee also assures us," says the American *Exponent,* "that it will not only burn well in grates (where we saw it burning,) but in stoves, furnaces for smelting, and for making steam. In fact it can be put to all the practical uses of wood or coal, except for the purpose of generating gas."

"Do you keep matches?" asked a wag of a druggist.

"Oh yes, all kinds," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll take a trotting match."

The druggist immediately handed him a box of Brandreth's pills.

A Clergyman who was in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was, not long since at an inn, where he observed a horse-jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one.

The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with.

The gentleman finally declined to purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed—

'Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than to see your privately interfere in bargains between man and man in this way.'

'Well,' replied the parson, if you were where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me preach.'

'Where is that?' inquired the jockey.

'In the State Prison!' retorted the clergyman.

The man who couldn't contain himself, was found, upon enquiry, to contain about a quart of the fluid extract of corn.

Mr. Benton's house, in Washington city, was burnt the other day, together with his notes and manuscripts for the third volume of his work, "Thirty Years in the Senate." This is a serious loss.

The History of the reign of Philip the Second, has just been completed by Mr. Prescott, who has been engaged for the last ten years in writing it. It is to be published in three volumes.

A correspondent in Ottowa county, Michigan from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following "Scene in the Mayor's Court, at Grand Rapids," Mayor Church presiding. Witness called up to be sworn by the clerk:

Clerk. "You do solemnly swear——"

Mayor, (with dignity,) "stop! The witness wild hold up his right hand."

Clerk. "The man *has* no right hand, your Honor."

Mayor, (with some asperity,) "Let him hold up his *left* hand, then."

Clerk. "He has had the misfortune to lose his left hand *also,* as your Honor will perceive."

Mayor, (savagely,) "Tell him to hold up his right *leg,* then; a man cannot be sworn in this Court, *without holding up something!* Silence, gentlemen, our dignity must be preserved."

(Witness sworn on one leg.)—*Knickerbocker.*

A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to his friends at home—"Plaguey easy time now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

More than 30,000 persons returned from America to England during 1854.

That man who is afraid to make an enemy, or is afraid of his enemies when they come ready made, as come they will, is not made of quite the metal to cut his way through the world.

[From the Americen Freemason.]

Masonry.

BY W. C. CAPERS.

Three thousand years have rolled away,
Upon the tide of time,
Since Masonry began her march,
Of noble deeds sublime.
And tho' the angry storms of war,
Have swept the earth with fire;
Her temple stands unscathed, unhurt,
With SUNLIGHT on its spire.

Old Empires, long the praise of men,
Have faded from the earth;
Kings, with their thrones, have pass'd away,
Since Masonry had birth.
The sceptred monarch in his pride
Has long since met his doom;
And nought is left of his domains,
But solitude and gloom.

Proud Egypt, with her wondrous arts—
Her mysteries of old;
Has slept beneath the tide of time,
As swift his current roll'd.
And Greece, with all her ancient wealth,
Of genius and of fame;
Scarce holds amid the nations now,
The honor of a name.

The glittering towers of Troy, to which
The foes of Priam came,
To meet a welcome for their deeds,
From lips of Spartan dame:
Have long since toppled from their base,
And moulder'd to decay;
The glory of that mighty race,
With them has passed away.

Amid the ravages that swept
The cities of the plain—
'Mid crumbling of imperial thrones—
The fall of tower and fane:
Fair Masonry has still survived,
The nations' horrid doom;
A BEACON 'mid the night of years,
To gild the clouds of gloom.

Thro' every age, stern bigotry
Has sought to crush her form;
But unsubdued, she bravely met
The tempest and the storm.
The clouds of persecution fled,
Before her steady ray,
As shades of deepest night before,
The orient orb of day.

From oriental climes she came,
To bless this Western world;
And rear her temple 'neath the flag
That Liberty unfurled.
Fair freedom welcomed to our shores,
This maid of heavenly birth;
While thousands of our humble poor,
Now own her generous worth.

Ten thousand widows in their weeds,
Have blest her advent here;
And many a homeless orphan's heart,
Has owned her tender care.
Full many a frail and erring son,
To dissipation given;
Has heard her warning voice, and turned
His wayward thoughts to Heaven.

Long may her beauteous temple stand
To light this darken'd sphere;
To gild the gloom of error's night,
And dry the falling tear.
And when the final winds of time
Shall sweep this reeling ball,
Oh, may its glittering spires be,
The last on earth to fall.

THE LAW AND CONSTITUTION.—Among the visitors at Washington is Judge Williamson, of Texas, commonly known as 'Judge Willey.'

Judge Willey was once presiding in St. Augustine county, when a legal bully attempted to intimidate him. Thompson having succeeded in picking a jury to suit his purposes, turned his attention to the court, and remarked—

'If your honor please, here is the law which governs this case,' at the same time drawing a bowie knife of unusual size, and laying it across an open book before him.

Forewarned, forearmed, was Judge Willey, and drawing from beneath his hunting shirt, not a *Colt*, but a horse pistol, he very calmly rejoined:

'This sir, is the constitution, and is paramount to the law.'

Mr. Thompson peaceably acquiesced.

Different sounds travel with different velocity. A call to dinner will run all over a ten acre lot in a moment and a half, while a summons to return to work, takes five to eighteen minutes.

DIED,

In Marysville, California, on 22nd inst., Mr. William D. Nelson, aged 27 years, 10 months 23 days, son of Col Wm. D. Nelson, of Chucky Bend, Green county, East Tennessee.

Notice to Teachers.

Proposals will be received up to the 10th of April next, to fill the Presidency, the Primary and Music Departments of the Holston Conference Female College. Good recommendations will be required of the applicants. For further particulars address the President or Secretary of the Board of Trustees. By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

Sand Hill Academy.

THE Eighth Session of the Male and Female School at Sand Hill, under the care of the Rev. J. Hood, will open on the 9th April next.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, : : : : $5,00 per session
The higher Branches, embracing a Collegiate course, 10.00 " "

Tuition will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, sickness excepted.

We have ordered from New York a splendid assortment of apparatus for the use of the School, expected certain by the commencement of the session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable Terms.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe, N. C. March 15, 1855.—4t.

Change in Location.

THE undersigned take occasion to inform their friends and customers, who are not aware of the fact, that they have removed their stock of goods to that *Elegant Brick Store* just finished, South East of the Court House, where they are *permanently located*, and intend to serve the public to the best of their ability.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING*, which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.

ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order, neatly, cheaply, and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.

March 8, 1855. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

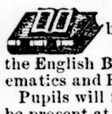
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.



The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March.

The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 15, 1855. w6

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next. R. M. HENRY,

Feb. 15, 1855. Major General.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho, all ye naked and needy! call, and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

State of North Carolina,

Yancy County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

James McKesson, Adm. of Samuel Fleming, dec'd.

vs.

James A. Wilson, Jesse Young and John Hensley.

It being known that James A. Wilson and Jesse Young are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said James A. Wilson and Jesse Young that they be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Yancy in the State aforesaid, at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of complaint filed by the complainant, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 25th day of January, 1855.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*

Feb. 15, 1855—Pr's fee $6. 6w

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants, *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*

Dec. 14, 1854.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for.

All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞ Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.

Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Boilston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Notila, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6

a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

6834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.
Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;
Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;
Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;
Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

6835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated (Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated (Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, 'Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters. or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid*."

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:
Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton. Branner & Mitchell. Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Piush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c.. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

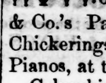
☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases* —and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. Now beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 283—1y

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.